Amnaements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-After D AMERICAN THEATRE—S—Myles Aroon.
BIJOU—S:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY THEATRE—S:16—El Capitan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—S:5—Faust.
EMPIRE THEATRE—S:20—Too Much Johnson. GARDEN THEATRE-8:30-His Absent Boy. GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Thoroughbred.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—8—Electrical Exhibition.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Trilby. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-Lost 24 Hours. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart

HOYT'S THEATRE-5:30-A Black Sheep. ROSTER & BIAL'S S-Vandeville.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening-

Exhibition.
OLYMPIA—8.15—Marguerite.
PALMER'S—8—Herrmann the Great PASTOR'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudevilla.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—12-12 midnight—
Vaudeville.

TROCADERO MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:15-The Village Postmas

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

PORFIGN -Joseph Chamberlain, in of Commons, read a dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, denying that he had any knowledge of Dr. Jameson's plot against the Transvaal Government. === Impressive religious ceremonies, invoking the aid of the city's patron saint to end the drouth and suppress the Cuban insurrection, were held in Madrid. === General Baldissera, the Italian ommander-in-chief, defeated a large force of King Humbert is reported to have been discov-

CONGRESS.-Both houses in session. Senate: A programme was agreed upon for the disposition of the River and Harbor bill and the Dupont election case; the Peffer bond resolution was discussed. - House: The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were discussed; many bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

DOMESTIC.-By an explosion, supposed to be of a gas engine, many persons lest their lives in Cincinnati. - The swarm of prospectors in Alaska are finding encouragement in the in dications of gold in the Cook's Inlet region. The majority report of the Committee on Eligibility reported to the Methodist Conference at Cleveland in favor of the admission of women as lay delegates. === The Albany Common Council was enjoined from appointing a new Police Commission. - Mrs. John Stetson died in Boston.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- T. W. Bradley, a delegate from the XVIIth Congress District to St. Louis, supposed to be a Morton man, has declared that he will vote for McKinley on the first ballot === The National Electrical Exposition in the Grand Central Palace was opened by Governor Morton. - The 100th anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann was celebrated at the Normal College. === It was announced that charges would be preferred against Captain Copeland, of the Union Market Station, for failing to enforce the Excise law. - Fire in the Stevens Building in Wall-st. caused a loss of about \$10,000. —— Wayland, Trask & Co., stockbrokers, suspended. —— A receiver was appointed for the Mining Exchange. ____ The racing season was opened at the Aqueduct track. = Stocks were strong and dull.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yexterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 69%.

ence to the appointment of more women members of the Brooklyn Board of Education that will commend itself to the judgment of intelligent and progressive citizens. It was Mr. Schieren himself who last year broke the bonds of conservatism and put five women on the Board. The gratification which he feels at the success of the experiment-which is undeniable -is generally shared. The pioneers in this movement have proved to be women of rare good sense, who have been content to be learners and to go slowly. Those who may be associated with them in the future will have in some respects a less difficult task. Mayor Wurster can not do better than to follow the example of his predecessor and include an equal number of women in the fifteen appointments he soon will

The Democrats in the Senate, with the aid of the Populists, attempted a bit of sharp practice yesterday, with the result that a decision was arrived at to take up the Dupont case a n as the River and Harbor bill is out of the way, and to vote on it after two days' debate. and the uprising is crushed. But until that can The combination of Populists and Democrats is be done the settlers sorely suffer, as they are

adjournment of Congress. It has already dragged on far too long, the House having dis- famous. posed of numerous contests while the Dupont matter has been pending in the Senate. It is than the planting of colonial settlements like to be hoped that the case of Mr. Dupont will be decided on its merits, and not according to partisan considerations.

The Woman Question monopolized the attention of the Methodist Conference at yesterday's session. The features of the day were the withdrawal of three of the four women delegates, in the interest of peace and harmony, and the presentation of reports by the Committee on Eligibility appointed last week. The majority and effective body of troops. The same may in report favored the claims of the women, while the minority strongly challenged their eligibility. If the fourth woman delegate follows the example of her three sisters, the question will for the present Conference be settled. But it is a question that will not down. Few people will be surprised to see a score of women occupying seats in the next quadrennial gathering of the Methodist lawgivers.

The Grand Jury sworn in yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald will probably have an uncommonly busy month, owing to the number of complaints regarding violations of the Raines law on which it will have to act. This was a point specially emphasized by the Judge in his charge. Apart from the general subject of its constitutionality, a number of interesting questions have been raised by the new excise enactment, and on some of these the Grand Jury will doubtless have to pass prior to authoritative decisions by the courts. The Raines act throws considerable extra work on the District-Attorney as well as the Grand Jury, but Colonel Fellows's office is so well manned that the additional labor there should impose no severe burden.

MORE ELEVATED PLANS.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company is engaged in one of its periodic attempts to improve its transit facilities and swell its dividends by means of free public concessions. Yesterday Messrs. Gould and Sage held a conference with the Mayor, at which they probably discussed plans for extensions, and concessions for third tracks, crosstown lines and the use of a larger section of Battery Park for terminal purposes. There is no record, however, that they proposed to give anything for these privileges, and from their recent expressions there is reason to believe that they will demand that the city, besides giving them streets, shall protect them against all damage suits by propertyowners on the line of their proposed new con-

Now the city of New-York wants rapid transit more than it wants anything else, and, in spite of the popular detestation of the Manhattan Company because of its niggardly policy and its refusal for years to give as good service as was in its power to render, there should be no disposition to prevent the improvement of elevated roads by refusal to make reasonable concessions. But there is a difference between giving the managers a fair chance to carry on their business, accommodate the public and secure a reasonable return for their investment and surrendering to them public property to be used capital while they consult the public convenience hattan Company has been paying dividends on the actual capital invested which are colossal, yet it has been deaf to all urging to improve its service, to give even so small a thing as decent light, to conciliate public favor by paying reasonable compensation for franchises it needed and to increase its capacity. Instead it has doggedly pursued its own course of evading the law, building tracks without authority, fighting the payment of just taxes, burning oil below the legal test limit, and leaving the public to suffer, confident that it had a monopoly and that however much it might misuse its privileges people had no alternative but to use its cars. But the cable railroads were built and the Manhattan's gations. This was such an ignoring of palpable business has suffered-not enough, apparently, o decrease its dividends, but enough to set the managers thinking for the future. Then they see the prospect of an underground road, which, if completed, will hurt their long-haul traffic more than the cable lines have hurt the shorthaul business. So from time to time they make offers to solve the rapid-transit problem, but, unfortunately, their offers have generally been saddled with such conditions that the city could not possibly accept them, and been timed so carefully with a view to the depressing effect they might have on the tunnel enterprise that their sincerity has been open to serious question. Nobody dreams for a moment that the company would make any extensive improvements not forced upon it by fear of competition, and its present manifestation of interest in extension is valuable testimony from a shrewd witness to a belief in the future success of the underground road, if it is not also another attempt to hinder its completion.

It is useless for the Manhattan people to fight the tunnel. They may delay it, but in the end some such system must be adopted. The elevated lines, with any extensions that the people would tolerate for an instant, are inadequate to the needs of the city now, and the trouble must be greatly exaggerated with increasing population. True wisdom would dictate a reversal of policy, an attempt to conciliate the public by consulting the general convenience as much instead of as little as possible, a disposition to meet the city balf-way in securing franchises for needed extensions at a reasonable compensation. The city has given so much to the Manhattan and received so little good treatment in return that it does not pour new gifts upon that corporation with enthusiasm. At the same time it desires to see traffic on the elevated lines made more comfortable, and will readily assist in improvements that are undertaken with a liberal spirit

THE GUARDIANSHIP OF COLONIES. The situation in Rhodesia affords another

striking illustration of the strange lack of system and of preparation which prevails in the British Colonial administration. Strange, because in most other respects the British are the most methodical and practical of men. In domestic and social affairs, in business life, in the ordinary functions of government, order is Britain's first law. Thorough preparation for every contingency is the almost invariable rule. But in the colonies, that is to say, in matters pertaining to the extension and perpetuation of the Empire, there is chaos. Not only is there no uniformity of colonial organization and government, and of colonial relationship to the mother country; in even the elemental matters of ad valorem duty is not higher on any kind of preservation of order and protection of life and property there is nothing but a happy-go-lucky empiricism which makes us regard its general uccess as one of the wonders of the world.

The absence of enforced conscription and of a burdensome standing army is something on which the British greatly pride themselves, and properly. Yet it has, too, its disadvantages. The need of a well-organized colonial army is sorely felt in times like the present. There is not only no such force, but not even a good system of local police. The result is that an outbreak by mutinous natives is generally a serious and often a disastrous matter. There is no one on the spot able to check it. In time troops are sent in from England or India or elsewhere,

on the Dupont case. The Republicans are equal- tion, promptly suppressed by the police, the disly anxious that it should be settled before the turbance is magnified into one of those "little

> There could be no enterprise more fatuous that at Buluwayo, hundreds of miles from any military post, with no garrison nor even adequate police of its own, and yet amid teeming myriads of flerce and warlike savages. It is true, a considerable force of native police was created. But it was madness to trust the entire protection of the place to the very men who a few months before were most hostile to it. The Houssas in Western Africa have in time been converted into a singularly trustworthy time be done with the Matabeles; but not yet. Meantime the young colony is being ravaged, and it will be fortunate if there are not some wholesale massacres. It would have been far safer, cheaper, and better in every respect, to maintain an adequate garrison of trustworthy soldiers at Buluwayo, whose mere presence would have deterred the natives from such an uprising as this, than to wait until the whole land is aflame and then have to send in an army from some distant point. Mr. Chamberlain would do well to put gamekeepers in charge of the preserves, as well as to cultivate the neglected estates, of the Empire.

AN ANGRY BOSS.

It is the part of wisdom to recognize palpable facts even when they contravene our hopes and derange our plans. And it is the height of unwisdom to get angry at them. For this reason it seems to us that Mr. Platt made a mistake when, in preparing the somewhat elaborate in terview issued to the press on Sunday and printed in Monday morning's papers, he not only ignored palpable facts within the knowledge of every intelligent observer of current events, but indulged in an ebullition of temper on account of them. A great leader like Mr. Platt, engaged as he is in a somewhat desperate encounter against great odds, should always bear it in mind that the really great and ultimately successful leader never permits himself to get rattled, and, above all things, never loses his temper. He must exhibit in large measure the quality of patience, and accustom himself to bear up against reverses with philosophic equanimity. In great emergencies-as, for instance, in leading a forlorn hope-he should remember that silence is not only becoming, but absolutely essential.

It was not necessary for Mr. Platt to emit an interview on Sunday. With the final adjournment of the Legislature his "Sanday-school class" had adjourned sine die, to be sure, and it may be that the habit of issuing lastructions to "the class" has so grown upon him that he cannot resist the temptation to continue the exercise of his functions, addressing his statesmanlike outgivings to the general public instead of the select few in "the class." But it was not really necessary. For with the adjournment of Platt's Legislature and "Sunday-school class" it may be said that public interest in Mr. Platt's views had pretty much ceased. If there was any excuse for his protruding his opinions and forecasts, it was in connection with the candidacy of Governor Morton, of which he is understood to be the originator and chief for paying large dividends on vastly inflated promoter. Interest in that enterprise is only languid at the best and rapidly dying out; but | said not to be sufficient, just as little as is possible. For years the Man- if Mr. Platt had emitted some observations, en couraging or otherwise, on that subject they would not have seemed so superfluous or s forced. Or, indeed, if he had contined himself to pure mathematics and undertaken to themonstrate that two and two in the McKinley column made only one, while the one already hooked in the Anti-McKinley column added to a positive nibble now in hand and two expected bites would make five, the interview would have attracted attention purely as a scientific novelty Instead of doing this he indulged in loo

sertions to the effect that McKinley was in dan ger of losing twenty votes in his own State, and equally wild statements about other State delefacts, because they happened to be disagreetheir author, but makes him appear ridiculous. But the most ludicrous feature of this uncalledfor proclamation is in the closing paragraphs containing a homily on "Bosses" and "Bossism" and the foolishness of the outery against them. winding up with the startling antithesis, in which there is no attempt to veil the satire, that "I am held up as the terrible example of the 'boss' sort, but Mr. Cornellus N. Bliss is a "gentleman whose presence in the field of poli-"ties is a remarkable instance of self-sacrifice." It occurs to us that this is an unfortunate comparison for Mr. Platt to make in the first place, and still more unfortunate in its manifestation of ill-temper. There is, however, something like a recovery of amiability and complacency shown in what follows, which is that "those in "touch with the people, and who carefully strive "to act as wise leaders, are not concerned as to "the outcome of the St. Louis Convention. The "would-be 'bosses' may well be alarmed, for in "the end calm reason must assert its sway, and "the right must therefore surely prevail." is quite beautiful. The only trouble with it is that this freedom from concern of Mr. Platt and the others who are "in touch with the people" does not dovetail with the angry manner in which he butts against well-known and incon-

trovertible facts. statesman in whose judgment he has confidence -Amasa Thornton, for instance-should take him in hand and tell him that, at a time when the Republican masses appear to be all looking and marching in one direction, with no differences among the leaders that are not easily reconcllable, it is not wise nor prudent nor sensi ble for one small Boss with a rapidly decreasing retinue of followers to get up in front of them and say "Shoo!" He may think he is "in touch with the people," but he will find it to be close behind him and hurtful.

A DEFENCE THAT DOES NOT DEFEND.

The president of the Montana Wool-Growers' Association would have been wiser if, in the letter which we print this morning, he had refrained from impugning the motive of editorials in this journal. His assertion that the Dingley bill "gave but little protection to the wool-growers" was sufficiently disproved by the votes of Senators and Representatives from every woolgrowing State which had Senators and Representatives not allied to the free-silver ring. The assertion that the wool manufacture was protected by the Dingley bill "in some articles even higher than by the McKinley bill" is shown to be untrue by official reports, which prove that the woollen goods than it was under the McKinley tariff, and the Dingley bill would have added in no case more than the specific duty imposed by that act. Senator Carter himself said in his speech of February 26: "I do not assert that these provisions will increase the duty on "manufactured woollens above the rate fixed "by the act of 1890."

The story about skirted wool has been dishonestly made a pretext for objecting to the partial protection proposed by the Dingley bill. It was even asserted by Senator Carter that "where the "McKinley act provided 12 cents per pound on 'a given grade of wool the conditions and limitations reduced the figure in actual practice "to about 6 cents per pound." The fact is that there is no wool of Class 1 or Class 3 on which the McKinley bill imposed a duty of 12 cents

not a sure indication that they will vote together | doing now. Instead of being a mere insurrec- | per pound, and the only wool of Class 2 on which cal year 1894 \$69,312 89 on 577,607 pounds, which wars" for which Great Britain has long been is 12 cents per pound, and ad valorem 50.84 per cent. If Mr. Carter meant unwashed wool of Class 1, that kind of wool actually paid in 1894 \$864,039.55 on 7,854,905 pounds, which is 11 cents per pound, and ad valorem 59.81 per cent. Further, the official record proves that there was not a single class of wool of any description admitted at a duty of 6 cents per pound under the McKinley act, or at any lower rate than 32 per cent of its value. Whether 60 per cent of 12 cents per pound, or of 11 cents per pound, would be of any benefit to the wool-growers of the country they are quite intelligent and quite hon-

Nobody has ever pretended that the Dingley bill offered adequate protection to any industry, whether that of wool-growers, wool manufacturers or any other. It was proposed as a measure of temporary and partial relief, which might have been secured if Senator Carter and other silver extremists had not defeated it.

NEEDS OF THE STEAM NAVY.

In the 100m of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the day of the memorable scrimmage between Representatives Money and Hall it was remarked by one of those present that the Navy of to-day was a far different one from that of twoscore years ago; that then the majority of the vessels had sails, and all that the captain needed to do was to up-anchor and travel whenever the wind favored. This remark could have been applied to the Navy of less than a score of years ago, for even the steam vessels of that period were fitted with masts and sails, and when the propellers were uncoupled and holsted out of water, as could be done on most of the ships, the vessel was practically a sailing ship. The full-rigged warship of to-day is a steam vessel solely, for she is not fitted with sail power sufficient to run from port to port. If she has coal, if her machinery is all right, and if she has a good complement of engineer officers, she can travel anywhere, whether there is wind or not; otherwise she is a useless hulk. It has long been contended that the United States needs coaling stations at accessible points for vessels on distant stations, if it is expected that they are to be always ready for cruising duty; but nothing has been done recently toward providing

Then it is contended by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy that there is a necessity for a larger engineer corps. It is shown that while the number of ships wholly dependent upon steam has increased, the number of officers in the engineer corps has decreased. The records of the Navy Department show that the requirements of duty upon an engineer officer on board ship are beyond the endurance limit, the result being that many have broken down, mentally and physically. The constant mental strain upon the engineer officer due to the multiplied complexity of the machinery, the demands upon his physical capacity by the great strain of overwork, and the intense heat of the machinery compartments, has lost to the Navy many of its best and ablest officers of that corps, One of the measures before Congress provides for a change in the law governing commissions and number, and if it shall be favorably acted upon, some of the best of the graduates of the technical colleges may be drawn upon, in addition to those of the Naval Academy, who are

We rejoice to see that the Bridge trustees are awake and alive to the spirit of improvement. There have been times when they did not appear to have a comprehensive grasp of the prob lems with which they had to deal, as when they built at great expense a new station to increase their facilities with staircases so narrow that people can be landed on the platform faster than they can escape, and so turned and involved that passage down them is secured only after a face-to-face encounter with other passengers moving in an opposite direction, notwithstanding that their destination is the same, Their entire devotion to public interests may have been doubted by some who saw them purchase from a street railroad land for an open square and then turn around and bestow it upon the rallroad for a terminal station. But all such doubts and questions dissolve into thin air in the face of the exhibition of enterprise just given Petty, indeed, were it to remember inadequate and panie-inviting stairways when the trustees have prepared the way for the disuse of stair ways entirely and for the automatic handling of their human cargoes.

The action of the trustees last week was statesmanlike in the extreme. It was marked at once by a progressive spirit and by extreme caution. Ordinary men might have seen the advantages of the inclined hoist for picking up passengers at the street and slinging them down at the car doors ready to be pitchforked by the quards into the trains. Almost any kind of men could be relied upon to see that an elevator a steam shovel or a frequent discharge of blasting powder was necessary to supplement the labyrinthine passages which give entrance to Mr. Howells's restoration of Rosamond's bower. But it was genius alone which led the trustees to shed responsibility for their machine-handled passengers. The owners of the mechanical "step lively" have permission to put it in operation and to practise the art of man-throwing, but they have to assume all responsibility for damages in case they happen to throw somebody too hard, or the machine fails to sort out for each person his right members after having disjointed them for transportation. This is a distinct gain for the Bridge management. The present method of having the guards load trains by hand leaves the trustees responsible for the sureness of their servants' throw and catch, and puts them much in the plight of the Japanese ford coolle, whose head is staked as well on his charge's behavior as a pack as on his own surefootedness. The reversed treadmill with its handrope by which the passenger steadles himself as the floor beneath him travels along will likewise be more efficient than the present method of hastening the progress of a crowd. There will be no chance for blocks at the front of the procession when a steam chain pump is lifting people and depositing them on the platform. Men may come and men must go, for the machine goes on forever, regardless of jams ahead If the jams do not move, something will have to give way, and so much the worse for the

It is all a brilliant scheme, but it does not go quite far enough. Why stop with pumping people upstairs? Why not pump them all the way across? Pneumatic tubes, grain elevators, coal chutes, all furnish models. There is no use wasting space and money in trying to provide seats or standing-room for people and to carry them about as if they were glass figures, la belled "Handle with care," instead of mere atoms in that conglomerate mass known as the public. The attempt is not successful. With all the pretence of giving each "petty personal sphere" its due place transportation here results in a human mash, which afterward breaks up, solely owing to a lack of cohesion among the atoms which defies any pressure. Then let the condition be boldly faced. Instead of pumping the mash a few feet and then spreading it out thin on boards to be carried across the river, just force the mass through tubes and dump it on the ground to sort itself out at leisure. The capacity of the Bridge would thus be much augmented. A great deal of space is now wasted in attempts to pander to feelings of aristocratic exclusiveness among patrons of the Bridge. Let

them all be reduced to democratic equality and good fellowship and the blood of the different nationalities be mingled until our people once more are a homogeneous mass. We are glad to learn that the company has gone to work under its permission. Great is the promise of the mechanical man-handler! May it be gloriously

THE NEW WOMAN AGAIN.

A correspondent asks for information concerning the New Woman. Who is she, or what is she? Where is she to be found, and what are her distinctive characteristics? He is neither a backwoods barbarian, nor a cynical jester. He asks in good faith, and sober earnest, questions which have greatly puzzled him and which have probably puzzled many others. He has heard much of the New Woman and her ways. He has read of her. He has seen pictures, or caricatures of her. But never has he been able to find her, in her own proper person, nor to discover her habitat. And, to adapt the words of the Sage of Jaalam, we shouldn't greatly wonder if there are thousands of his

The answer to his questions may, however, readily be given, and may be given seriously, in the self-same spirit of his asking. It is simply this, that there is really no such person as the New Woman. She is nothing but a supposititious fad, a figment of the masculine imagination. She has no real existence, unless in remotely isolated individual cases. Generically, she does not exist, any more than the rampageous mother-in-law, the Vassar-bred housekeeper and her deadly cookery, the flirtatious and designing typewriter; and all the other items, singular and collective, of the professional caricaturist's stock in trade. There may be such creatures. "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy." But for all practical purposes they may as well be classed with the jabberwock, the gyascutus and the boojum

Our correspondent may, however, gain some light upon the subject which has interested him if he will turn back to the files of nearly a generation ago, and refresh his memory of "The Saturday Review's" famous articles on "The Girl of the Period." She was a greater sensation in her day and generation, was that Girl, than is the New Woman now, when the century is "running emptyings." Nor was she alone. There quickly followed the Woman of the Period, and the Man of the Period, and the Boy of the Period. For all we can remember there may have been the Baby of the Period, and the Great-great-grandmother of the Period and the Absolute Fool of the Period. phrase was applied to this and that and the other, until finally we had Everything of the Period. And then the fad collapsed through sheer hypertrophy.

So will it presently be again. The New Woman is merely the successor of the Girl of the Period, or is the Girl herself grown up. But there is coming on, indeed, even now at hand, the New Man; and we shall have in time the New Everything. Then we shall realize that the whole world is moving on together. The New Woman on her bicycle to-day is no more "new" than was Di Vernon on her horse of old. The New Woman who now seeks mastery of all the arts and sciences is no more "advanced" than was her great-grandmother, whose modest intellectual aspirations so shocked good Mrs. Malaprop. When the world comes to see fully, as it will, that all the movements of the day which so disturb some timorous souls are noth ing but uniform and harmonious social evolution toward that which is best and perfect, it will wonder how men could ever have been so foolish or so unjust as to make so vast a pother over the burlesque Frankenstein of the New Woman.

The time within which Barnard College can avail itself of the generous offer which has been fully described in these columns before is growing short. Only a few days remain within which the remainder of the \$100,000 needed to lift the mortgage on the site must, be raised, thus fulfilling the condition on which \$100,000 was given by some person unknown for a building nearly four years ago. Some generous subscriptions have been made in the last few days, but a considerable additional sum is required. The present opportunity is not likely to be duplicated. Now is the time for the friends of this institution, and of education in general, to come to the aid of a most excellent cause.

It is probably true that Our Chauncey expects to make the greatest effort of his life in the speech he is at work upon nominating Governor Morton at St. Louis. The effort will not be so much in the speech itself as in keeping a serious face while he delivers it.

The pensive Winnebago has mounted the wheel, adopting it as his auxiliary in carrying the mail in frontier districts, and makes a tremendous success of it, reeling off a run of a hundred miles, as was said of the saltation of the kangaroo, with little or no ease, but with a swiftness as of the wild stag or the flying antelope. It is a renewed token of the universality of use to which that wonderful vehicle is destined, taking in with all the other orders of men from Arctic to Antarctic even the Indian not taxed. It has stretched its dominions over almost all the world, and may in time include in its conquests the Papuan and Patagonian and Tlinklit, and even the vanishing Bosjesman, as well as the gentle Winnebago. Whether one of them has made the run of a mile in two minutes, according to frontier report, thus breaking all records, remains to be verified, but if he has it will be in order to send him to compete in the Olympian games next year with the certainty that he will show a clean pair of aboriginal heels to all com-

Heine tells a story of an American sailor who jumped from the masthead into the sea, shouting as he fell, "I die for General Jackson"-an icute demonstration of personal loyalty, no doubt, but unnecessary. The same may be said of the deed of George Wilhelm, of Allegany County, who shot himself as soon as he heard the McKinley news from Illinois. Patriotism did not call upon him for such a sacrifice, and it was bad in politics and morals, but from the Platt point of view, which was that of the victim, the provocation was unquestionably extreme.

The present City Works Commissioner in Brooklyn and his predecessor came to the conclusion some time ago that there was no need of filling the vacant office of chief engineer of the department. It appears, however, that such an official is required by the charter of the city, and hence an appointment will soon be made. The Brooklyn charter is an admirable document in nearly every respect, but one weak point has here been disclosed. It might be worth while to amend it but for the fact that Brooklyn, together with its charter, seems likely to be wiped out in a short time.

Of Muzaffer ed-Dine, the new Shah, It is safe to predict that he has a hard and weedy row to hoe, but whether a long or a short one the local as sassin will have a share in determining. That minister of destiny is nowhere unknown, haunting the steps of rulers in all lands and ages, but Persia has had an unusually liberal share of his kind since the days of the Old Man of the Moun-Gabbaru, and very likely beyond Noah's flood, which for once washed the land clean of them. A dull presaging movement rocks the whole world of Islam through all its mosques and courts, and it is more than likely that a season of unusual peril and agitation awaits all its rulers and peoples. The Sultan has had a little foretaste of it, and the ingredients of the same chalice may be commended to the lips of the new ruler, which are tain, and before, reaching back to Mandane and

overshadowed by as defiant pair of mustachies as those of his or giving token of virility and course, of which is sure to have abundant need. There is no pect that he will keep the Empire together long as his robust but eccentric father did, its dissolution would be the best thing that happen to it if it came under the same ad tration that has effected such striking ; ments in the provinces of Samarkand, Both and Khiva, on its eastern frontier. That is to apparent destiny, sooner or later.

PERSONAL.

The suggestion that a benefit p given for Mark Twain in one of the Hart theatres, upon his return home, mets the he approval of the people of that city. The hun it is announced, intends to live in Hartford He is now in South Africa.

Heinrich von Treitschke, the famous German M torian, whose death was reported in The Tribun few days ago, was one of the most popular i influential teachers in the University of Berlin, was a scion of one of the proudest Prussian fam and a type of the "Junker," which always appete to Bismarck. Von Treitschke years ago lost h sense of hearing. This fact made it exceeds
difficult to understand him, as he could not hear difficult to understand him, as he could not hear the words he uttered, and ran syllables and letters to gether in a most bewlidering way. Students was obliged to listen to him for several days, in sea cases a week, before they could take intellegences. But when this point had been reached he listened to German more beautiful and more shoughest than that of any other Teuton of most; times, save, perhaps, Curtius. Fully 2,000 student heard the professor regularly, and on the days he he gave public lectures Ministers of State princes were giad to be among the great througher crowded the auditorium, stood in the alsies as windows, or sat on the edge of the platforms is that of this deck.

One of the most successful mining men of Col one of the most successful mining men of Olerado is said to be Count James Portales; a make of a famous old German noble family, who has been in the West about twelve years. He is a silled metallurgist. "It is interesting to note," says "The La

Times," "that M. Léon Say's ancestor, as he told the Academy of Moral Sciences in 1891, was an English man named John Say, possibly connected with the Saye and Sele family, or with the Lord Say co-demned by Jack Cade. John Say went to Holland as a merchant and thence to Nimes, where he me ried a French woman. The persecution of Prote tants obliged his widow and three children to escu to Geneva. The small basket containing all b to Geneva. The small basket containing all his possessions is still a family helricom. One of the sons, Jean Say, born in 1629, was a draper at General supplying serge to the French monasteries of the adjacent part of France. Jean's son, also hams Jean, born at Geneva in 1739, was sent to the counting-house of Castanet, a merchant at Lyons, married Castanet's daughter, and succeeded to the business. Reverses of fortune made him migrate to Parls. He had three sons, and the eldest, less Baptiste, who had been in a Farls bank went to England to learn the language and complete his general training. He was then nineteen, and his brother Horace, dive years his fundor, accompanied him. A Miss Child, who had been lodging for my years in Parls with their uncle Delaroche, a doctor, procured them a home in the family of a Sextesschoolmaster named Bisset at Croydon, not as purple but as lodgers. Just at this time the window as was introduced, and Bisset unceremoniously stoped up one of the two windows which lighted Say's small bedroom. This incident suggested, thirty year later, a curious chapter on taxes which bring is nothing. In this dimity lighted bedroom Say read Adam Smith, who, he always said, was my master.' possessions is still a family helricom. One of the

Ionia, Mich., May 4.-The Rev. A. Oxtoby, of the city, has been appointed delegate from the State of the World, which will meet in Glasgow on June II.
The total representation from the Prebyterial
Church of the United States is about fifty.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The messenger boy is now pizzled to know hor he can ride his bicycle and read the dime novel at the same time.

Plausible, But Improbable—A man in Oklahom heard a noise at his office door and thinking that a was some one peeping through the keyhole, he is jected a little pepper sauce into it. When he was some his wife told him she had been cutting week and a chip flew up in her eye—(Washington Trade

The American Hawkshaw now has a newspaper

or rather a monthly magazine, of his own. Ins recent issue a contributor says that "dime writers have done amateur detectives more in chief than anything or anybody in existence." Ta editor estimates that the average earnings of private detectives are: First year, 850; second year,

An Age of Bicycles and Typewriters.—Jaded Tourist—Mister, can't you do something for a poor man that's out of a job? I'm a horse trainer by profession, but there ain't any horses to train nowadays. Dejected Citizen (on the doorstep)—My friend, I am as had off as you are. I'm a writing teacher.—(Chicago Tribune.

It would be pretty hard to beat this epecimen of advertisement the other day in "The London Times": "Bad Reichenhall.—Season May to October. Sobbath, whey, and largest German climateric Health Resort in the Bavarian Alps. Sool, motherlye, moor and Latschen-extract Baths; goats' whey, cow milk, Kefir, herb-juices from the Alps, all mineral waters in fresh fillings, largest pneumatic rooms, all kinds of Inhalations, graduated works, Sool fountains, Terrain cures after Professor Oertel's system, cold water cure establishments and health gymnastia Best hygienic general conditions through high-springs hydraulies, canalisation and disinfection springs hydraulies, canalisation and disini . . close to pine woods and well cultivated cure ways in all directions and rising acclivities. Two concerts of the Cure-Orchestra daily, etc."

the greatest alarm. "Quick, put on your hat, James, and run around to Mrs. Smith's. I've made a fearful mistake," he cried. "What is it?" asked the boy, breathlessly. "Marphine—arsente-poison" "No, no. She sent for 10 cents' worth of one-cell stamps and I sent her ten twos."—(Family Call.

W. C. Device of the control of the control of the cents' worth of one-cell stamps and I sent her ten twos."—(Family Call.

W. C. Patterson, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, who has been East recently, is enthusiastic over the carnival of flowers in California. "This is the season," he said the other day. "for the flower festival in California. Writers frequently describe in long articles similar, but very much inferior, ceremonies in Europe; but this beau-tiful American season is seldom referred to except in the Pacific Coast papers. To one who has never witnessed the flower festival it is indescribable. The floats and pageants of Mardi Gras in New-Orleans or the veiled prophets in St. Louis do not compare with those of the Santa Barbara and Los Angeles flower festivals. In addition to the parades, consisting of floats built of flowers, arranged in every form the imagination can conceive or ingenuity contrive, there are battles of flowers, and the entire week is given up to feasting and sports."

An amusing example of the ignorance of book-sellers is related by "The Literary World" Search-ing for a de luxe copy of "Triby," a correspondent called at a well-known establishment, and on ask-ing if they had a copy, received the answer, "We have Du Maurier's "Triby," but do not keep De-luxe's." This is almost as bad as the inquiry for an epidemic (academic) dictionary watch not long age startled a bookseller's assistant.—(Exchange.

"At the coronation of Alexander II." says the Moscow correspondent of "The London Telegraph,"
"there were no less than thirteen miles of tables (672 in number) laid symmetrically along the Khodyn-sky Field, just cutside of the city, and on the eve of the historic day they were covered with various kinds of eatables for the multitude. Thus, on each table were placed five roasted sheep, the horne sile or silvered, and on each side of the improvised to stood firs or pines, like the traditional Christians trees of the Germans, from which hung, not ment the account of the control the usual apples, pears, sweetmeats and fast breads, but likewise roasted ducks, chickens and hens galore. There were no plates, and the versable old saying was acted upon that fingers were made before forks, and hands before knives. Of Government with the wholesome fear of bankrupts before its eyes would dream of undertaking to ply the people with alcoholic liquor in sufficient were placed within easy reach of the thirst mooshiks who might be unlucky enough to mistheir share of the 'creature comforts,' par sacel-lence, which were also supplied in vast quantities free of charge. Between the tables, and at intervals along the thirteen miles over which they exten lofty arabesque-covered fountains were erected. whose capacious reservoirs were filled to overflowing with Crimean wine and the curious drink calls myod. The National vodka, however, was conspictous by its absence."